#### Spirit of the Bichmond Press.

The Sentinel referring to peace negotiations, says of Gilmero's account of his interview with the President, that it "declined to publish it until it should be able to state the true facts of the case."

The Sentinel shows how Yankee patriotim is being put to a severer trial than it has ever uadergone. Now that the fat jobs and remunerative contracts have become worthless, the stock jobbers are beginning to look around for something that will pay. The war is ceasing to offer inducements, "The North," says the Sentinel, is just beginning to enter on the experiment of conducting their Governments, State and Foderal, and carrying on a most expensive war, without money and wirhout credit." I'm untimised command of money, which has been the chief instrument in the hands of our enemy, has all of a sudden collapsed; and it becomes an interesting question whether those who have sustained the war because the war sustaiend them, will not withdraw from the arena and leave those who have more patriotism, or who can make the war pay better than they can, to exploriate it further.

The Dispatch animadverts on the Francis P. Blair's letter to Mr. Everett, published in the Whig Friday. The Dispatch closes with a biographical sketch of Francis P Blair.

'The Peace Swindle' is the title of a lea der in the Enquirer of Saturday. I bores a nole through the "Yankee itinerants, Jacquess and Gilmo e, and lets daylight into their villanous interior. Here is the Enquirer's anologue of Lincola's late proffer of

A peaceful and respectable citizen is set upon by armed robbers; he kills, wounds and scares them away; despairing of success by violence, the robbers disguise one of their sum-ber as a peacemaker, and propose that the defendant shall leave it to the ruffians to decide upon what terms he shall lay down his musket and surrender his purse. This trick may be sals on the part of Lincoln, which will ostensibly ffer us peace and reconstruction, but will be really intended to secure some advaniage in the ensuing Abolition campaigu. "A'm st 'binding," but accurate view of

Li can's underhanded efforts at Richmond and at Niagara Falls to make party or indivisual capital have, according to the Enquirer, resulted in two declarations which are destined to have a powerful effect upon public opinion. 1. Mr Lincoln intends to wage a war for the abolition of slavery. 2. The South is not figuring this war for the slavety of the negro but for the freedom of the white man. These are the true issues of this war; the world will sooner or later acknowledge them.

Noticing Mr. Benjamin's Circular, the Enquirer says: "The Secretary has most effeetually spiked Mr. Lincoln's gun."

The Examiner is very vitriolie upon Mr. Benjamis for permitting himself to be bedevilled and bamboozled by a couple of Yankee spies, who came, as one of them affirms, armed with a letter of introduction to our Secre tary of State from a Mr .--. Who is "Mr ?" we isquire. The Examiner thinks Mr. Benjamin ought to have pitched into Jaquess and Gilmore in a regular scorcher in the newspapers, instead of putting on airs and turning a paragraph into a protocol.

It is not certain that the diguity of Mr. B.'s. exalted and busy office would be enhanced by paragraphing, nor that his "Circular" is a protocol. The Examiner is something too acrid about a matter which it considers so

In another article, the Exominer thinks it more than likely that Lincoln will be driven to propose an armistice in some form or other, and proceeds, in its peculiar manner, to disrobe, even to stark nakedness, the revolting form which that armistice will probably assume. That shagey monstrosity, a "Convention of all the States," is shown in all its deformity. The armistice and the Convention are bollow shame, put forth by Lincoln in order that he may say to his people:

"You see these rebels refuse peace; wil "not hear of so much as an armistice, Noth-"ing will satisfy them but yielding all their "demands; basely assenting to the dismem-"berment of our glorious Union, and extinc-"tion of the last hope of free government on "earth! Who will talk of peace now?"

The Examiner's article concludes thus: "If a refractory soldier were undergoing the discipline of the buck and gaz; and the officer should give orders to remove the back and the gag for one quarter of an hour by his watch, in order to give the man time to submit and return to his day; but keeping the patient still badcuffed all the while, and half a dozen pointed at his head; -that would be precisely the sort of armistice which the Yankee President is now advised to offer to us-to us, the citizens of these Confederate States, who have be, to thrash them steadily for four years more. armis ice; but it is better to deal with Lincoln | ences than eternal strife and war. and all his shoddy generals, or with McClellan and his War Democrats, for another Presidentuan listen to a pretence of armistice as this.

The Whig ventillates the 'spirit' of its city cotemporaries, and speaking itself of the Circular of Mr. Benjamin, says:

After careful perusal, we have been unable to discover the light which Mr. Benjamin probably intended to throw on the Jacquess

VOL. V.

Gi'more affair. By dint of industrious lying, these fellows forced their way into Richmond and obtained an interview with President Davis; and by their own confession, as printed in the Atlantic Monthly and reproduced in these columns, they were must effectually foiled by the President. The admirable equanimity and gentleness displayed by that functionary throughout the interview, seems, indeed, to have extorted the praise even of the enemies of his country.

The 'Circular' will disclose the fact to European Powers, who care to know anything about the matter, that Mr. Davis and Mr. Benjamin were deceived in part only. -The rascals professed so velemently that they came in the interests of peace, that it was impossible to believe their sole purpose" was to insult the President, and through him the people of the South. It is evident from Grant's letter to General Lee, that the visit was made with the sanction and doubt ess at the instigation of Lincoln. It the visitors, by any chance, should prove to be the avant couriers of Peace Commissioners, they were clearly entitled to an interview. The military situation just at the time of their arrival made such an errand as theirs purporting tobe, not improbable. If they were spies merely they were already under surveillance. Under these circumstances, and doubtless, as much by curiosity as by any anything else, the President received them. The result is before the world, and the world will admis that the interview was not at all damaging to the Confederate ause

Progress of the Peace Feeling in the North.

Grant's complete failure in this campaign, and the frightful slaughter which has thus far. marked all his efforts, have produced a great revulsion in the public mind of the North. and the masses are at last becoming thoroughly aroused to a true sense of their condition. On every side arises the demand of peace -The great popular demonstrations that have already taken place in several localities, show that the people of the North are grewing tired of the war, and demand that it shall be stopped. Journals that were at one time carnest advocates for a vigorous prosecution of the peace, they no longer speak with but d breath and whispering humbleness; they say of a piece with that proposed at Niagara. It what they mean. The following extracts is, we learn, to be followed by formal propo- from the prace press as well as from paperthat give a quasi support to the war, show what a great change has taken place, and is still going on in the public mind:

[Frem the New York Tribune.] We feel certain that two thirds of the American people on either side of the dividing line, anxiously, absorbingly desire peace, and are ready to make all needful sacrifices to insure it. Then why shall it be long withheld? Let us know, as soon as may-be, the most that the rebel chiefs will do to secure peace; let us know what is the 'ultimatum' on our side. We have no sympathy with the shuddering dread that our government may, by listening to propositions from the rebels, virtually acknowledge their independence .-Etiquette is the disease of little minds, great sou's are never troubled by it

New York Evening Post. The Opposition have set their hearts or restoring peace to the country. The object is laudable; and they judge rightly that the party which can accomplish it will win the appro-

val and suffrage of the nation, [Rochester (New York ) Republican.]

We go, and the great mass of our countrymen of all parties will go, for Peace, if it can be had on the basis of a restored Union of all the States as States and a restored Constitut tion-even though such of the States as have not been freed remain slave still.

The growing cry for peace must be beard The desire for peace has always existed ameng the masses of the people. They have advocated and supported war for nearly four years ia order to put down the rebellion and secure peace. Peace, re-union and happiness have to nem formed the great end in view.

Mr. Lincoln's stipendiary presses can me longer shout "Copperhead" and "Traitor" a those who utter wholesome truths with we gard to this war and the growing cry for

[ Washington Constitutional Union ]

The cry for perce is rung into opr ears from every section of the country-from all divisions and parties. Even the fanaticks have cooled down, in a measure, from their fury for blood, have lost their vampyre instincts, and hornfied at the tales of slaughter they read. and shocked at the sights of hospital suffering, and of the maimed and crippled crawling about our streets, they even wish the ter mination of strife which, unprocreative of benefit to either party, even to the medius terminus, the negro, crushing the vital and social existence of both Physical colamity constantly displayed before their vision, and high prices crushing out the means of comfortable subsistence, has at length softened the heart of the heardened abolitionist into a larking yearning for the cessation of arms.

[ Daylon ( Ohio) Daily Empire. ] We can have no peace so long as the men are allowed to prescribe its terms. Let the people, in their sovereign might, command tha this cruel war be ended, and all differences

between the States be submitted to the arbitrament of a convention. [Troy Daily Press.]

To-day the people of the "leyal" and seceded States would be able to agree upon conditions of peace and stop the war. And it is the duty of the hour to hasten an opportunibeen thrashing his armies pretty steadily for ty for this, by shoving aside extreme men and four years, and are willing, if no better may placing in power those who believe that, in a government like ours, concessien, conciliation We greatly desire peace: we greatly desire an | and compromise are better remedies for differ-

[Chicago Times.]

The necessity for peace upon bonourable terms is too imperative to permit its sacrifice to a blind, selfish or corrupt partnership. The alternatives now presented to the nation are peace with honour and war with dishonour: peace with preservation of life and war with its extended and murderous conflicts; peace with pational and individual solvency and war with national and individual bankruptcy.

RALEIGH, N.C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1864.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING uncalled for in the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 27th, 1864. The post on advertised letters is two cents each. Call to advertised letters and give date of fint.

Mack Asten 2. Miss Haley Boon, Miss Fannie Btyan, Mis Caroline Brown, Mrs Sallie E Brown, Miss Bettie Brand, A Y Bailey, W R Bickerst F. N T Burge, William C Bell, Lewis Busting, E.P. Burns, Nrs H M Boyd, Miss Sophie C Clarkson, Capt H L Cooke, Wm F Cavil, Juo L Dennis, Seth Edwa ds, Jos Falford, Mrs Mattle A Griffin, Seth Edwa ds, Sidney Hall, Messes R Horton, Wm

Mint Holland, Sidney Hall, Meses R Horton, Wm C Handy, L A Hamilton, Mrs Nancy Haywood, Kindred Johnson, B & Jones, Stiles E Kennedy, B T Lahmun, G W Larry, Srm') A Low-lace, Chorles W Lambeth, C B Martin, J W Matthews, Miss M E Matthews, John L Overby, John R Owell. Miss Lornatha Poole. Theolidus Perry, John Porter, J B Saunde's, John Eteavens, Miss Mollie Saunders, Lt W M Sauton, A Underwood. SOLDIERS' LIST.

SOLDIERS' LIST.

J A Adams, Arthur Bowen, John Bowman, M. Booth, H H Barlow, E D Boyett, John Bennett, Lt H C Bennet 2, H W Blitch, J W Burton, J C Burns, F D Chuney, R D Cornwell, H H Cardwell, D M Campbell, Nathan R Crosm, John Day M F D Witt, V F Dasher, G R Duke, L N Erwin, A S Earnhart Wm A Fox, Azariah Falkner, Lep. English R P. Scholer, N. C. 1987, N. C. 19 Jas B. Faucett, E R Frezier, D Griffin, W N Gi son, Lt P P Hoke, Capt T H Haughton, E P Hester, Nelson Hunsucker. J W Hortile, B & Hasty, Zachens Hogans 2, J J Hudson 2, Geo Hellingsworth. Z J Haynes, Geo M Haley, Wm Hughes, Jas M Herron. 2, R Harnam, D C Howren, F D Jones, Louisell Jones, Jas M Johnson, R B Klutts, DP Hollingsworth, Wm H H Kestter, Edward C Lambeth, N & Long, J W Lawrence, Hampton Lutler L B Lott, H Monday, Jas W Miller, Jas McCloud, Dan'l Michael, Rowland Mercer, E M Montgomery, Perry Martin. James V Moore, G A McClendon, R A Moses, W W Miller, Daniel D Newton, F M Nuckels 4, Daniel Olds, David Powell, John C Piummer, Serg't John L Parrish, Lt J M Powell; John W Powers, Isham Pollard, S J Parker, J J Porter, T H Rowland, Matthew Rose. Chas W B Satterthwaite, Joe Scot' 2, John W Smithwick, Jacob Shows, H S Strickland, W H Young T Stiles, Alsey F Saunders, J F Swincey, J B Smith, Wm Tucker, Lt L J Thornton, Asa Uttey, Serg't G H Wells, James W Weeks, C R Wilson, Tobias Weaver, H C. Walker, George

GEO. T. COOKE, P. M. aug 30-1t NINETY THOUSAND FOUR PER CENT CERTIFICATES, for sale

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO. Auction and Com. Merchants. Aug. 29.

Just Received,

York, Paul Yost.

A SMALL LOT OF FRENCH MARINO UNDERSHIRTS. (YALL soon, before they are all gone, at

A. KLINE'S. NOTICE.

BRAGGS' BEST CHEWING TOBACCO. A FEW PAPERS OF NEEDLES, W. W. WOODEL'S August 27th dtf.

Wanted.

HE subscriber wishes to employ, for the next session, a oung Lady qualified to teach the English Branches and Music in his private family, to a few small children. Refugees and others will find a pleasant home on application, with references, immediately, to

KADER BIGGS. aug 27-d6t\* Hilliardston, Nash Co., N. C.

Primitive Baptist Association.

THE Annual Meeting of this Association will convene at Neuse Claurch, six miles north-east of Rales h, on FRIDAY before the last Sunday in September next. Persons from a distance arriving at daleigh by railroad, will be furnished with conveyance to the place of meeting. aus 27 dlt w3t\*

City papers friendly to the cause of religion, Butts! Busts! Butts!

OUR Hundred dozen 3 and 31/2 inch Buttsreal English imported Butt.

\*\*PUCK R, ANDREWS & CC. Auc. and Com. Merchants.

() NE o' the most desirable situations in Greens-boro' North Carolina. Dwelling contains six rooms, stobles large, other outhouses convenient, and in good order. If necessary to induce the purchaser will also include a laige and valuable new Brick Store on

the lot adjoining. D. W. C. BENBOW, Greensboro,' N. C. aug 11-3tawtf .

AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY in the Southern Confederacy, to use the sett of implements of Carlisle's Patent, for repairing and renov ting Cotton and Wool cards. We will sell county agencies or will sell the sett of implements, to some good and responsible person to use them in a county on half shares

The sett (costing \$75,00) is all that is required for the agent to begin with. This is a very profitable bussiness. Address.
J. H. CARLISLE, & CO.,

july 30-d26taw8t Ringwood, N. C. ADJT AND INSPRIGEN SOFFICE,? Richmond Aug. 9, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, ) No. 67.

V. Paragraph I., General Orders No. 63, (current series) is thus amended:
All detailed men. (including those between 18 and 45 years of age.) will report to, and be com-manded by the General of Reserves in the State ic which they have been assigned or detailed, who will org nize them into companies and battalions. It is not anticipated that they will be called out. except in emergencies occurring in or near the counties of their residence; nor will service be axacted of them beyond those counties and counties contiguous thereto; except that companies here-after formed may be required to perform service in repelling rade along a line of railroad running through their respective counties. All exempts are allowed, and invited to enroll themselves with such companies, so as to be prepared to aid in defending their homes when menuced by the ene-

S. COOPER. [Signed] A. and I. Gen. Official-JNO. W. HINSDALE, A. A. Gen.

Headq'rs Reserve North Carolina, ) Raleigh; Aug. 23, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS. ) No. 7. I. Pursuant to General Orders No. 67, paragraph

V., Adjusent and Inspector General's Office, dated August 16th, 1864. Local Eurolling Officers will proceed at once to organize the detailed men, whatever kind, in their respective counties, into companies, reporting to this office the names and residence of the officers elected. II. All exempts are invited, and earnestly reuested, to attach themselves to

be organized. for home defence. Arms and ammunition will be issued as soon as the companies are formed. By command of Lieut. Gen. Holmes. JNO. W. HINSDALE,

Conservative, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal. Charlotte Democrat, Winston Seatinel, copy seven times.

Jattor's Notice. ..

TYAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Chatham county, N. C., a Negro Man, who says his name is WASHINGTON, who first said he belonged to a Mr. Williams, of Hanover county, but now says he belongs to a man named Johnson, who bought him in Richmond, Vs.

Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches, weighs about 160 pounds; not very black. The ewner is hereby notified to come forward, prove proper ty, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. HANKS, Jailor.

ang 26 8t\*

P. O. Pittsbero', N. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., ) TAXED TREASURY NOTES.

Forder to promote, as far as practicable, the early liquidation by the Treasury of the OUT-STANDING TAXED NOTES, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and Pay Depositaries in the different States, are hereby authorized to receive the said notes, except the \$100 notes, at 66% per centum, on deposit, issuing for same Certificates of Loan, upon hypothecation of non-taxable bonds. The said certificates to be payable on demand, after the expiration of ninety days.

And all agents for the sale of the above bonds are hereby supported to receive the taxable parable.

are hereby authorized to receive the taxed notes, with the exception above named, in payment of bonds, when sold, at the rate of 66% per centum.

G. A. TRENHOLM, aug 28 d12t Secretary of the Treasury.

Five Hundred Million Loan.

NON TAXABLE BONDS

Treasury Department C. S. A., Richmond, Aug. 22, 1864 OTICE is hereby given, that sales of the above 1 BONDS, at the present freasury price of \$135, and accrued interest, will be discontinued after the 30th day of September next; or, when the sales shall have reached eventy millions of dollars, if so mu h shall be sold before the said

30th day of September.

The sales will be suspended to consider the expediency of advancing the price, and due notice will be given of their resumption, and of the price fixed upon the bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury deems it his duty to call the special attention of tax-payors generally, and particularly the agricultural class, to this notice. This loan should be all taken up

by our own people.

The payment of interest to foreign countries will be onerous and oppressive on the return of peace and low prices. And now that all agricultural products are commanding such high prices, y investing in the bonds of the Government taxpayers will become themselves the receivers of the

taxes collected for the payment of interest.
G. A. TEENHOLM, aug 26-d12t Secretary of Treasurer. ERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS . BEARING G PER CENT. PER ANNUM INTEREST, AND FREE FROM TAXATION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., ) Richmond, August 8, 1864. BY the 14th section of the act to reduce the currency, approved February 17th; Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue the above certificates, payable two years after the radification of a tr sty of peace with the United States. They cannot be sold, but are only to be issued to such creditors of the Government as are willing to receive the same in papment of their demands. hey must also be given at par, though

free from taxation.
The attention of purchasing agents and disbursing officers of the Government is called to this class of public securities as offering peculiar advantages to those from whom the supplies of the Government are bought, and to facilitate the use of them, checks arawn by disbursing, officers upon the Depositaries holding these funds, and marked across the face "payable in certificates of indebtedness," will be paid in conformity there

Depositaries are hereby authorized and required to comply with this regulation, and to make application to the Register for supplies of certifi-

cates as required. G. A. TRENHOLM, (Signed) Secretary of Treasury.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT IS REPORTED TO ME THAT many soldiers from the troops of this State have described their colors, and comrades, and are now lucking in the woods and mountains, some of them substitute by forcing their friends to violate the laws by aiding them and others by violent depredations upen peaceable citizens, entailing shame and oblepry upon themselves and their poster ity, ourraging the laws and the peace of society, and damaging the cause of their hard pressed country; and, whereas, General Robert E. Lee, in General Order No. 54, August 10th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promtly return to u'y, though they may have incurred the penalties of desertion by prolonged atsence with-

out authority: Now, therefore, 1. Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Casclina, do issue this my Proclamation, arging most earnes ly upon all such misguided men to wipe out from their once respected names the foul stain of desertion, by promptly returning to the post of duty in accordance with said General Order No. 54, promising to all such who veluntarily return or surrender themselves to the proper authorities a full and free pardon, or the infliction of only the mildest penalties of the military law, except those who have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens; and this promise shall hold good for THIRTY DAYS from the date here-of. And I hereby warm all such who refuse to comply with these terms that the utmost power of this State will be exerted to capture them or drive them from the borders of a country whese high honor and spotless renown they disgrace by refusing to defend, and that the extremest penalties of the law will be enforced without exception, when caught as well as against their aiders and abetters, in the civil courts. Simultaneously with this proclamation, orders will be issued to the entire

militia of the State, to turn out for their arrest; and I hope, by timely submission, they will spare me the pain of-hunting down, like guilty felons, many brave and misguided men who have served their country well and could do so again. Deserters from other States who hide in our woods and assist in giving our State a bad name, I can do nothing for, but to the erring soldiers of North Carolina, I confidently appeal. And I earnestly call on all good citizens to assist me in making this appeal effectual, both by their exertions as militial soldiers and their influence as me to take pains to seek out all deserters of their acquaintance, put this proclamation in their hands, or in the hands of their relatives and friends, and urge upon them to return to the path of duty, which is also the path of safety and honor. If every good and loyal citizen would set about to reclaim or capture one deserter by every means in his power er, he would succeed, and he will have readered a most valuable and patriotic service to his State and country. Civil magistrates are also exhor edto be diligent in proceeding against all such as violate the statute against harboring, aiding or abetting deserters, and warning is hereby givon that in all cases where either civil magistrates or militia or home guard officers refuse or neglect to faithfully perform their duty in this respect, upon proper evidence submitted to me the Executive protection extended to them under acts of Con gress shall be withdrawn, as I cannot certify that officers, civil or military, who refuse to perform their duties are "necessary to the due administraion of the laws," which they will not ex Given under my hand and the great seal of the

A. M. McPus TERS. Privite Secretary, pro. (aug 25 46t-tri-w6th w2t All the daily papers in the State copy one week -all other papers, two weeks, and send bills to Executive Department.

tate, at Raieigh, the 24th day of August, 1864.

VOL. 1-No. 185.

NEW AUCTION AND CONDUSSION STORM W H. AND R. S. TUCKER AND W. R. Andrews, have this say associated themselves together under the same and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business. All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and disparch.

TUCKER; ANDREWS & Co.

Sorghum Boil TS FOR SALE. am Manufacturing Boilers of all sines. All orders promptly attended to.
P. T. NORWOOD. Raleigh, July 22

DE. B. P. ARRINGTON. from 3 to 6 p. m., cut l let October.

Real Estate For Sale. A VALUABLE Tract of Land in Onslow conn-A tr, containing 800 acres, half of which is clear, Land in cultivation, and producing finely; about 200 acres first rate land to clear. Elevated and healthy, and so situated as te require but lit-

For particulars, address,
D. A. HUMPHREY,
Geldsbore', N. G.

Office Raleigh & Caston R. R. Co'py, RALEIGH, July 7. 18 THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after after let of August. 1864, in four per cent certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

W. W. VASS.

Valuable Iron Property for Sale. W E offer for sale the Crowder's Mountain Iron Works, formerly known as Briggs Forge, consisting of near eleven thousand acres of Land, about one thousand of which is cleared and very fine farming land. There is an abundance of excellent ere, including the celebrated vellew ridge ore bank—one 15 or 20 horse Steam Engine; over 150 feet of Iron Pump, Ropes. Chains, ac., for raising ore; a Saw and Grist Mill, and three hot blast Forge Furnaces, all in successful

operation.

There is also a very heavy Rolling Mill, or n-taining six sets of rollers and machinery necessary for its successful operation, which we will sell separately, if desired. The growing crop will be sold if the purchaser desires. There is a good dwelling and all necessary outhouses at the works.

For further information, address, at White Pine, Gaston county, N. C. aug 24-d6t\* GARRETT & BROTHERS.

MADAME SOSNOWSKI'S FEMALE INSTITUTE (BARHAMVILLE, NEAR COLUMBIA, s. C.)

THE EXERCISES of this Institute will be commenced the 1st of October, 1861. The services of SIGNOR TORIANNI and other eminent Instructors have been secured for the Institute. For Circular and information, apply to the

Principal. aug 15 tawer Confederate Taxes

THE Confederate Tax Assessors for the County of Wake, will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of assessing the TAXES for the year 1864. At-

Raleigh, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. 1st, 2nd and 3rd September. Banks, Monday. Barney Jones', Tuesday, Lashley's Roads, Wednesdar, Green Level, Thursday, Morrisville, Friday, Busbee's, Monday, 121h Hood's Tuesday, Wakefield, Wednesday, 13th Rolesville, Thursday, Forestville, riday, Dunnsville, Saturday, Laws', Tuesday, Oak Grove, Wednesday,

20th-21st G. W. Thompson's, Thursday. The tax-payers of the County are hereby notifled to attend at the times and places above statede nearest their respective residences, and furnish to the Assessors a correct list of the following

surjects of taxations on hand, held and owned on Land, number of acres and value in 1860.

Slaves, number, sex, age, and value in 1860. Horses, Mules, Asses and Jennets, and value in 1860. Cattle, number and value in 1860. Sheep, Goats and Hogs, and value in 1860. Cotton, Wool, Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rve. Buck-wheat, Rice. Potatoes, of all kinds, Peas, Groundpeas. Beans, Flour, Meal, Sugar, Molasses, Bacon. Lard Spirituous Liquors, &c., on hand on the 17th day of Feb uarv. 1864, and not necessary for tamily consumption for the year 1864. The number of bushels and their value respectively,

must be stated separately. Househo'd and Kitchen Furniture, Agricultural implements, Mechanical Tools, and Musical instruments, and their value in 1860. Carriages, Carts and Wagons, Drays, &c., and value in 1860. Books, Maps, Paintings, Pictures, tationery, &c., and value in 1860. Property of all Carriages, the State Company of the porations. Joint Stock Companies and Associations, Gold and Silver coin, Gold dust, and Gold or Silver bullion. Amount of all solvent credits, Bank Bills, and all other papers issued as car ency, (exclusive of non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury Notes, and employed in a taxed busin ss.) Value of all moneys held abroad, and bil's of Exchange on foreign countries; and the value of all articles of personal or mixed property not enumerated above, and not exempt from taxation. Hand, Slaves, Cotton and Tobacco pur-chased since the 1st of January, 1862. must be listed at the smount paid for them. The Bacon

will also be listed.

M. A. BLEDSOE,
R. H. JONES,
Assessors.

ang 3-d26t ALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE! URSUANT to a decree of the Supreme Court,

I. made at Raleigh, June term, 1864, the undersigned, executor of the late Win. M. Carsin, will expose to public sale, at the Court House door, in Marian, McDowell county, North Carolina, on Tuesday, the 20th day of September next, a very desirable TRACT Or LAND, lying on Beech Creek, adjoining the Pleasant Gardens, including the late residence of said deceased, containing about seven hundred acres, about one hundred and twenty five neres of which is good bottom, and in a high state of cultivation. There is on the place a large and comfortabe brick is on the place a large and comfortabe brick house with seven rooms and all the neces ary out-buildings, including a Grist Mill and Saw Mill, and several hundred choice fruit trees. Also an undivided half interest in four hundred and twenty acres adjoining the above, one hungred and fifty acres of which is bottom. At the same time and place I will sell, as administration of Wm. L. Carson, deceased. under an order of the County Court, an undivided half interest in what is known Gourt, an undivided half interest in what is known as the Gibb's place, adjoining the Brick House place, containing about fivo hundred a res, and sixty acres, adjoining the same, lying on the Chestnut branch, and one hundred acres lying on the Pole Bridge branch. Also as undivided one-sixth interest in the Fork place, lying on the north fork of the Catawba river, containing about six hundred acres; and au undivided one-furth interest in about five hundred and filty acres in about five hundred and filty acres in about five hundred and filty acres. terest in about two hundred and fity acres-wood land, adjoining the town of Marian.

For any further information about the prope ty, call on or address the subscriber at Maria North Carolina.

TERMS made known on day of sale. Executor of Wm. M. Carson, dee'd

aug 12-d12t

JOB WORK of every description will be excuted as this Office with dispatch, and as neatly s on he done in the Southern Confederacy.

Bress and Menine Rougay, Bichaised, Aug. 15. 1964.

Bichaised, Aug. 15. 1964.

UNDER instructions from the Secretary of War, the Commissary Department will in future furnish all supplies required by the Durcou. and all efficers or agents of the Nitro and Minlag Bureau ...ow engaged collecting Commissary States. In the State of Nurth Carolian, Virginia and Upport Tennesses will be stated. nnesses will at suce cease operations. It make already made will be complied with.
RICHARD MORTON,

vancty: bull Acting Chief of Burens

ADOLPH COHN. WHOLESALE TOBACCO MOUSE:

Commission Merchant, IBERAL advencements made on Produce con-

signed to me. july 14, 1864—d3m. Bonds for Sale. FIVE NUNDERD MILLION CONFEDS-

. BATE SIX PER CENT. BONDS. THESE BONDS present the greatest induce-ments for investments. They have thirty years to jun, interest psyable semi-annually, and are s-cured by import and export duties; are exempt, principal and interest, from taxation, and the compons receivable as coin for cust-me

The coupens of these Bonds, dee January lat. 1865, have been ordered to be received in payment of import duties in advance of maturity.

Apply to

ALLEN S. GIBBS. Agent Treasury Department. Wilmington, N. C. july 22-Lf

Mt. Vernon Female Seminary. (Mineral Springs, Chatham County, N. C.) THE next session of this School will commence on the lat of September. Every department will be supplied with competent and experienced

Circulars containing full porticulars as to torms, Ac., will be forwarded upon application to REV WH. HOOPER,

Or T. C. HOO ER,
Fyetteville, N. C.
B. - Toung ladies will be received as board-August, if their parents consider it advisable, with a view to the benefit to be derived from the

\$100 Dollars Reward.

PANAWAY from me on Monday last, PREW-PCY, aged 40 year, and EMILY, aged 18. Both are very black and stout made. They are probably making their way to the Eastern part of the State, where they were brought from. I will give the above reward for their confinement in jail, so that I can get them. BENJ. ELLIS,

Concord, N. C. Negroes Wantedle wish to buy one hundred likely young Negroes of both saves, butween the ages of ten and I of both sexes, between the ages of ten and afteen years. Also a first rate Farming Black-

THOS. J. PERSON. Garyeburg, N. C.

SHEET IRON FOR SORGHUM BUILENS

4½ and 8½ feet long, 8-16 inches thick and 39 inches wide, for sale by

july 21-6 der CREECH & LITCHFORD.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL IS THE NOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR GRINDING SORGEUM.

YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. CAREFULLY constructed onder the immediate ... .supervision of a gentleman resident for several years on a sugar plantation, it combines the re-sults of his practical experience with best mate-rial and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, enconomy and darability.
Other Mills of 2 and 5 rollers, horizontal and vertical, and Syrup Boilers from 20 gallons to 120

gallons, for tale. Address SAPONA IBON CO., N. B.—Mills and beilers' delivered at Egypt on Western Railrond, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville on N. C. Bailroad.

jely 21 WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERSMASTER'S DEPARTMENT. AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Tarn for Wool, upon the following

terms, viz, One bunch of Yarn for three pounds withed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds any ashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendergonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro'. Leuisburg, Feyetteville, Colérain, and

Persons shipping weel to this place will ylease mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wood is for clothing the N. C. Troops. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. N., N. C. A.

OANS ON THE SECURITY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT. NON-TAXABLE BONDS UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CUR-RENCY LAW.

Deposites on call will be received by the Treasurer in this city, Assistant Treasurer at Charles-ton and Mobile, and the Depositaries at Wilmington, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta. Savannoh and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rote of four per cent per annum, and secured by the hypothera-tion of an amount of the above bonds, equal to the sum of these loans. The bonds to be set apart by the Tressurer, and the preceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the

The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations, and to the rublic generally, by this mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure if generally adopted, in keeping the currency within moderate bounds, it is hoped, will commend it to the inversable consideration of the community, and occure their prompt oc-operation in carrying it into effect.

G. A. THENHULM,

Becretary of the Treasury,

Element, July 22, 1864. july 27-dtf

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPO ITARY, J. RALEJGH. N. C., July 26th, 1864.

HOLDERS of eight and seven per cent. certificates, issued by George W. Mordecai, late Depositary, and of six per cent. certificates issued by the underzigned, are requested to present them and receive their Bonds. The compons thereon, due January first and July first, 1864, will be paid at the same time.

C. B. HARRISON

#### TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1864.

Yesterday the Northern anti-war, anti-Lincola Convention met at Chicago. We donbt not it attracted to that city every element of opposition to the Baboon's administration, and that the enormous profligacy, cruelty, inhumanity and tyranny of the Seward regime were thoroughly canvassed and ventilated .-We doubt not the Convention was harmonieus and enthusiastic. We doubt not it has placed before the people of the North the plain baked issue of peace or war. It being the advocate of peace, we doubt not, likewise, that the man of its selection will be of such character as to attract the united support of all men opposed to Lincoln, except the radical rationalistic element of the Fremont stripe, The man will be worthy of the cause he is destined to mission, and beyond doubt the people of that benighted region will not be left in any uncertainty as to the "platform" of the candidate. There will be no platitudes of double-entendre. It will be precise. distinct, unmistakable peace-cessation of war. stoppage of carnage. This will be the one side of the picture. The other-Lincoln's and Seward's and Frement's war, drafts, blood, s'aughter, with all the filingsi-1. which the Yankee has come at last to comprehend. Following this Convention will come the wild enthusiasm to be created by this new programme. Wild and excited will it be, because of the nevelty of the new attitude. This Convention will have dared to beard the power of government. It will have done so under the most imposing surtoundings. Governor Sevmour, of New York. is to be the inaugurater of the opening proceedings. Bishop Hopkins, that eminent divine, who stood out with all the force of an honest and great mind against the primeral cause of this deluge of blood, who cleared his skirts of all stain, and boldly defended the right-he is to invoke the Divine blessing on this assembly. No Tyng, nor Beecher, nor any of the Pennsylvania Episcopalians who lately made themselves "clay in the hands of a Potter" and allowed themselves to be moulded up into stiff abolition war fagatics; nor any strong mindel miscegenators. nor loyal leaguers, like Daniel S. Dickinson and John A. Dix, the worthy fraternals of long gone-by strugglings; some of these will be allowed to enter this respectable assemblage. What of God's ministers, of all the churches, who may be there, will be varitable shepherds - neither wolves ner robbers.

The enthusiasm of the people to follow this extraordinary demonstration, will partake of direct hostility to the government. It will be prepared, it will be armed, and it will stand its ground. Its first roll will be upon the mediated draft, which is to commence the fifth of Septembet, and on 'wnatspever sonre this stone falls, it will griud it to powder.' We have a deep interest in this coatest. But our policy is to let it along. We adopt the sentiments which we copy to-day from the Muson Telegraph-"leave them alone." We readily discovered the object and aim of the late series of articles from the Richmond Son. tinel, and gave them the aid which, in our judgment, they were entitled to. If we subjected ourselves to misrepresentation, we tausted the fair minded reader to extricate us. We look now with anxiety to see the future unfold in Yankee land. We long to hear the voices of Vallandigham, Voorhees, Long, Sey. mour, of Connecticut, Win. B. Reed, Charles J. Ingersoll, impassioned, fearless, eloquent. attering the stifled truths of the last fear years, and we predict that their reception by the mass will be marked with overwhelming unanimity. At every stage the outery of a people against oppression and against destruction, will become more thrilling, and we here predict that this Lincoln and his crew have at last struck the breaker, and his craft is at the mercy of the waves for the next two

## THE NORTHERN ELECTIONS.

LEAVE THEM ALONK .- We are one who believe the South has a vast interest at stake in the Northern Presidential election now pending That the question of a protracted war or a speedy cessation of hostilities absolutely hangs upon the issue-that the defeat of Lincoln will practically end the war in a short time, no matter who else is elected, and that therefore the vast interests of the Sath and of humanity in general, are involved in the result. Frankly, we see no chance of ending this war in any short time, unless Lincoin be defeated.

There are many other newspaper writers, however, who take no such view of the matter, and process a total indifference as to the fate of a party which set the war on foot and has waded eyelids deep in the best blood of the South. In fact, they have persuaded themselves, by a peculiar ratiocination, that it is absolutely better for the South that Lincolu should be his ewn successor, and the Northern people should inderse at the ballotbox all the horrid enormities of the past four years and launch forth again with renewed viger upon the bloody track of Southern sub-

The advocates of either view of this subject are either purposely or unconsciously mingling more or less warmly in the contest. We have noticed in the Richmond Sen inel a series of srticles intended to play into the bands of the Lincoln opposition, and which have therefore provoked no little animadversion by another portion of the Lincoln press. Beindirection or implication, in its anxiety to furnish standing ground for the anti-Lincoln party, the Sentinel has made concessions which have alarmed the sensitive and suspicious, and set them thus early busily at work

in combating the views of the Sentinel and the inferences which they fear the Northern

They are, in particular, very much concerned in the work of extinguishing in the minds of the Nerthern Democracy all hope of re-union or re-construction by negetiation. They are wonderfully solioiteus that no man North of Mason and Dixson's line should be allewed to err or to deceive himself in this particular. Re construction must be the offspring aloue of Southern subjugation, and the politician of the North who holds out any

other hope, is a fool or a knave. Never before in the history of the contineut, even under the old United States, did these men betray such extreme solicitude to guard the North against a mistake in casting their ballots and why they are so very particular to set the North right on this or any other point, they must answer to themselves. The South certainly is in no wise responsible for any mistakes her enemies may

commit upon this or any other subject. Thus before the Northern Presidential contest is fairly begun, the South is in danger of seriously involving herself in it. Either from force of habit, or restlessness of mind, the presses of the South are in danger of furnishing much of the material upon which the Nor hern Presidential campaign will be fought and, as we believe, of electioneering more potently for Lincoln than any of the Black Republican organs can do unaided.

Now why not leave these parties to make and fight on their own issues? It will be impossible not to feel a deep interest in the result; but why need we feel called upon to challenge or controvert a single argument or assertion either party may advance. We are accountable neither for what they say er what they believe. They have yet no power to summon us as witnesses for either party, and why should we volunteer testimony. If we persist in it, on either side, we may well lay the foundation for bitter and unavailing regrets hereafter. Leave them alone Let us e content with facts and events.

If any one supposes that in any of our articles upon the currency, and upon the prevailing high prices, that we have intended to attach the blame particularly to any one class of the community, he has wholly misunderstood our meaning and design. If the larger portion of blame falls seemingly on the ,farmer, it is by force of circumstances. The farmer being, in point of number and influence, much the largest class of sellers, and the articles he sells being of that kind which most feelingly attracts the public notice, it was altegether natural that towards him the attention of the public should be directed .-There are individual cases where men and cerporations have heartlessly speculated upon the prime necessaries of life, to garge and fatten upon the sufferings of their fellows. But the blame of the high prices is general -it attaches to all classes, and its origin and growth have been the result of a want of confidence is the government which patriots should never have withdrawn. We are reminded of the justness, of this general application of the fault, by an incident which occurred within our notice, wherein a brother lawyer bore his part: A client applied to a friend of ours; was is remarkable for his shrewd judgment, and withal, for a sharp wit, to enquire if a suit could be maintained on a certain instrument. The counsel demanded for his fee fifty dollars for the opinion, which is peace times he would have given for four dollars The client demurred to the fee; whereupon said the atterney -'you are a farmer and raise sweet potatoes; I love them; give me five bushels; they are worth two dollars and a half in specie, but you charge ten dollars a bushel; you see I charge less at fitty than I did at four dollars.' The llustration was manifest—the potatoes were paid-the instrument examined, and the epinion given that No suit could be main-

We blome in this case neither the lawyer nor farmer, individually. Our city Printers have just struck for higher wages. We would have been glad to pay them as they wishe i, but in conformity with our opinions, and also in conformity with our means, we could not d) so. But the strike of the Printers is not to be considered as an inordinate extortionit is a part of the prevailing want of confidence which undermines the financial operations of the government, and destroys confidence in the currency.

A farmer in the Charlotte Balletin eaquires when shall reform begin, and what will be the most advisable course to pursue to bring it about?" We answer: Let it begin at once. Let farmers, manufacturers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, tradesmen, business men of all kinds, meet in public assembly and first demand of the Confederate Commissioners to reduce their schedule, which is wholly inexcusable. Then resolve that they WILL estimate the Confederate currency at an approximation at least to specie value - Let them determine to sell, and buy only on this estimate. Let them instruct their Representatives to legislate for preserving the national integrity; and let them mark all absenteesall who encourage, who would marplot-and let the force of pablic animadversion bear upon these men, or on any class of men who withheld countenance and support from these wise measures.

And no where can the movement commence more properly than in Mecklenburg. One movement will beget others. It only needs to begin. The times are propitious to the movement. The advent of Mr. Trenholm to the Treasury is a new era. His assurances are bold and satisfying. His judgment may be relied on. Heaven has smiled on the labors of the husbandman, and the earth yields abundance. Yietory camps with our soldiers and accompanies him in the battle. The auguries are of peace-early, hanorable peace. The nation can pay all she owes with scarce a burden spon her people. Nothing can avert prosperity from us, if we are true to ourselves. But don't let one class wait on another ; let the farmers begin ; their inflaence will compel others,

The Late Peace Interview in Richmond --Circular from the State Department.

The following circular from the State D partment will explain itself:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Richmond, Va., August 25, 1864 Sir: Numerous publications which have re cently appeared in the journals of the United States on the subject of informal overtures for peace between two Federations of States now at war on this continent, render it desirable that you should be fully advised of the views and policy of this Government on a matter of such paramount importance. It is likewise proper that you should be accurately informed of what has occurred on the several occasions mentioned in the published statemen's.

You have heretofore been furmsned with copies of the manifesto issued by the Congress of the Confederate States, with the approval of the President, on the 14th June last, and have, doubtless, acted in conformity with the resolution which requested that copies of this manifeste should be laid before fereign governments. "The principles, sentiments, and proposes, by which these States have been, and are still actuated." are set forta is that paper with all the anthority due to the solemu declaration of the Legisla ivo and Executive Departments of this Government, and with a clearness which leaves no room for comment or explanation. In a few sentences it is pointed out that all we ask is immunity from interference with our internal peace and prosperity, "and to be lett in the undisturbed enjoyment of these inali-nable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, which our common andestors declared to be the equal heritage of all parties to the social compact. Let them forbear aggressions upon us, and the war is at an end If there be questions which require adjustment by negotiation, we have ever been willing, and are still willing, to enter into communication with our adversaries in a spirit of peace, of equity, and manly frankness.' The manifeste clused with the declaration that "we commit our cause to the enlightened judgment of the world, to the sober reflections of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and rightcous arcitrament of Heaven."

Within a very few weeks after the publication of this manifesto, it seemed to have met with a response from President Liscoln. In the early part of last month a letter was received by General Lee from Lieutenant-General Grant, in the following words;

"HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED ) STATES, "City Point, Va., July 8, 1864. "Jeneral R. E. Lee, commanding Confederate forces near Petersburg, Virginia :

"General: I would request that Clone! James F. Jacquess, Seventy-third Illinois volunteer infantry, and J R. Gilmore, Esq., be allowed to meet Colonel Robert Ould. Commissioner for the Exenange of Prisoners, at such piace between the lines of the two rmies as you may designate. The objects of the meeting is legitimate with the daties of Colosel Oald as Commissioner.

"If not consistent for you to grant the request here asked. I would beg that this bereferred to President Davis for his action. "Requesting as early an answer to this

communication as you may find convenient to make, I subscribe myself.

"Very respectfully, . . . Your obedient servent,

"U. S GRANT, . "Lientenant-General, U. S. A. On the reference of this letter to the President, he aut or zed Colonel Ould to meet the persons named in General Grant's letter : an Colonel Ould, after s eing them, returned to Richmond and reported to the President, i. the presence of the Secretary of War an myself, that Mesers Jacquess and Gilmor had not said anything to him about his duti as Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoner but that they asked permission to come Richmond for the purpose of seeing the Preident; that ih y came with the knowledge an i approval of President Lincoln, and under h pass; that they were informal messengers sent with a tiew of paving the way for meeting of formal commissioners authorize to negotiste for peace, and desired to came: nicate to Presi ent Divis the views of M Lincoln, and to obtain the President's views return, so as to arra ge for a meeting of com missioners. Colonel Ould stated that he ha told them repeatedly that it was useless come to Ricamond to talk of peace on at other terms than the recognized independes of the Confederacy, to which they said th they were aware of that, and that they wer nevertheless, confident that their intervie would result in peace. The President, on the report of Colonel Onld, determined to pera

them to come to Richmond under his charg On the evening of the 16th of July, Con nel Ou d conducted these gentlemen to a hot in Richmond, where proom was provided f them, in which they were to remain unde surveillance during their stay here, and to next morning I received the following letter

"SPOTSWOOD HOUSE, A Sichmond, Va., July 17. 1864. Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of Sta of Confederate States of America :

"Dear Sir: The undersigned, James F Jacquess, of Illinois, and James R. Gilm re of Massachusetts most respectfully solicit an interview with President Davis. They visit Richmond as private citizens, and have on official character or authority; but they are fully possessed of the views of the United States Government relative to an adjustment of the differences now existing between the North and the South, and have little doubt that a free interchange of views between President Davis and hemselves would open the way to such offici il negotiantions as would ultimate in restoring peace to the two sections of our distracted country.
"They therefore asked an interview with

the President, and, awaiting your reply, are "Most truly sad respectfully, "Your obedient servants,

"JAMES F. JACQUESS "JAMES R GILMORE." The word "official" is underscoreed, and the word "peace" doubly underscord, in the orig-

After perusing the letter, I invited Colonel Ould to conduct the writers to my office : and on their arrival, stated to them that they most be conscious they could not be admitted to an interview with the President without inform ing me more fully of the object of their mis sion, and satisfying me that they came by request of Mr. Lincola Mr. Gilmore replied knowledge, and at the desire, of Mr. Liucola; that they thought the war had gone far enough ; that it could never end except by some sort of agreement; that the agreement might as well he made now as after further blood-Shed; that they knew by the recent address of the Confederate Congress that we were willing to make peace; that they admitted that proposals ought to come from the North, and that they were prepared to mak

these proposals b. Mr Lincoln's authority that it was necessary to have a sort of inform al understanding in advance of regular negotiations, for if commissioners were appointed without some such understanding, they would meet, quarrel, and separate, leaving the parties more vitter against each other than before: that they knew Mr. Lincoln's views, and would state them if pressed by the Presi-

I again insisted on some evidence that they came from Mr. Lincoln; and in order to satisfy me, Mr. Gimore referred to the fact that permission for their coming through our lives had been asked officially by General Grant in a letter to General Lee, and that General Grant in that letter had asked that this request should be referred to President Davis. Mr. Gilmore then showed no a card, written and signed-by Mr Lincole, requesting Gen. Grant to aid Mr. Gilmore and friend to passing through his lines into the Coufederacy. Colonel Jacquess then said that his name was not put on the card for the reason that it was earnestly desired that their visit should be kept secret; that he had come into the Confederacy a year ago, and had visited Peters burg on a similar errand, and that it was feared if his name should become knows, that some of those who had formerly met him in Petersburg would conjecture the purpose for which he now came. 'He said that the erens of peace which they would offer to the President would be nonorable to the Confederacy; that they did not desire that the Confederacy should accept any other terms, but would be glad to have my promise, as they gave theirs, that their visit should be kept a profound secret if it failed to result in peace; that it would not be just that either party should seek any advantage by divulging the fact of th ir overture for peace, if unsuccessful. I assented to this request, and then, rising, said: "Do I understand you to state distinctly, that you come as messengers from Mr. Lincoln for the purpose of agreeing with the President as to the proper mode of inaugurating a formal negotiation for peace, charged by Mr. Lincoln with authority for stating his own views and receiving those of President

Both-answered in the affirmative, and I then said that the President would see them at my office the same evening at 9 P. M., that, at least, I presumed ne would; but if he objected, after hearing my report, they should be informed. They were then recommitted to the charge of Colonel Ould, with the understanding that they were to be reconducted to my office at the appointed hour unless

otherwise directed. This interview, connected with the report previously made by Colonel Ou'd, le't on my mind the decided impression that Mr. Linceln was averse to sending formal commissioners to open negotiations, lest he might thereby be leemed to have recognized the independence of the Confederacy, and that he was anxious to learn whether the conditions on which done he would be willing to take such a step rould be vielded by the Confederacy; that wich this view he had placed his meassengers in a condition to satisfy us that they really canie from him, without committing himself to soything in the event of a disagreement as to such conditions as he considered to be indispensable. On informing the President, therefore, of my conclusions, he determined that no question of form or eliquette should be an obstacle to his receiving any overtures that promised, however remotely, to result in putting an end to the carnage which marked the continuance of hostilities

The President came to my office at 9 o'clock in the evening, and Colonel Ould came a few moments after, with Messrs, Jacquess and Gilmore. The President said to them that he had heard, from me, that they came as messengers of peace from Mr Lincoln; that as such they were welcome; that the Confederacy had never concealed its desire for peace, and that he was re dy to hear whatever they had

to offer on that subject. . Mr. Gilm re thea addressed the President, and in a few minutes had conveyed the information that these two gentlemen had come to Richmond impressed with the idea that this Government would accept a peace on the basis of a reconstruction of the Union, the abolition of slavery, and the grant of an amnesty to the people of the States as repentant criminals In order to accomplish the abolition of slavery, it was proposed that there should be a general vote of all the people of both federations, in mass, and the majority of the vote thus taken was to determine that as well as all other disputed questions. These were stated to be Mr Lincola's views. The President answered, that as these proposals had been prefaced y the remark that the people of the North were a majority, and that a majority ought to govern, the offer was, in effect, proposal that the Confederate States should surrender at discretion, admit that they had been wrong from the beginning of the contest, submit to the mercy of their enemies, and avow themselves te be in peat of pardon for crimes; that extermination was preferable to such dishenor.

He stated that if they were themselves so unacquainted with the form of their own goveroment as to make such propositions, Mr. Lincoln ought to have known, when giving them his views, that it was out of the power of the Cinfederate Government to act on the subject of the domestic institutions of the several States, each State having exclusive jurisdiction on that point, still less to commit the decision of such a question to the vote of a foreign people; that the separation of the States was an accomplished fact; that he had no authority to receive proposals for negotiation except by virtue of his office as President of an independent confederacy; and on this

basis alone must proposals be made to him. At one period of conversation, Mr. Gilmore made use of some language referring to these States as "rebejs" while rend ering an account of Mr. Lincoln's views, and apologiz-d for the word. The Pr sident desired him to proceed, that no offence was taken, and that he wished Mr. Lincoln's la guage to be repeated to him as exactly as possible. Some further conversation took place, substantially to the same offect as the foregoing, ween the President rose to indicate that the interview was at an end. The two gentlemen were then recommitted to the charge of Colonel Oald, and left Richmond the next day.

This account of the visit of Messrs. Gilmore and Jacques to Richmond has been rendered necessary by one or both of them since their return to the United States, notwithstanding the agreement that their visit was to be kept request, it was premissible to disregard it. We had no reason for desiring to conceal what occurred, and have, therefore, no ceraplaint to make of the publicity given to the fact of the visit. The extreme traccuracy of Mr. Gilmore's narrative will be apparent to you from the lore going statement."

You have no doubt seen, in the Northern papers, an account of another conference on the subject of peace, which took place in

Canada, at about the same date, between Mesers. Q. C. Clay and J. P. Holcombe, Confederate citizens of the highest character and position and Mr. Horace Greeley, of New York, acting with authority of President Lincoln. It is deemed not improper te inform you that Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, although enjoying, in su eminent degree, the confidence and esteem of the Presideut, were strictly accurate in their statement that they were without any authority from this Government to treat with that of the United States on any subject whatever. We had no knowledge of their conference with Mr. Greeley, nor of their proposed visit to Washington, till we saw the newspaper publications. A significant confirmation of the truth of the statement of Messrs, Gilmore and Jacquess, that they came as messengers from Mr. Lincoln, is to be found in the fact that the views of Mr. Lincoln, as stated by them to the President, are in exact conformity with the offensive paper address d to "whom it may concern," which was sent by Mr. Lincoln to Messrs. Clay and Helcombe by the hands of his private secretary, Mr. Hay, and which was properly regarded by those gentlemes asan intimation that Mr. Lincoln was unwilling that this war should cease while in his power to continue hostilities. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, J. P. BENJAMIN. Secretary of State.

HON. JAMES M. MASON. Commissioner to the Coatinent, &c., &c., &c. Paris.

#### Vote for Governor.

We are informed that the Secretary of State has received the official vote for Governor from all but thirteen counties-and adding to these the unofficial vote published from other counties, gives Gov Vance 39,-825 majority-with Alleghany to hear from. Mr. Holden received something over 13,000 only. The two added together make only about 66.000 vorce. Evidently much of the army vote has failed to be returned, or formalities were not observed, which required that they should not be counted in making out the official vote.

#### The Exchange of Prisoners.

We have official information that the Conlederate au horities have effered to excharge officer for officer and man for man with the Federal authorities. Heretofore the point of contention has been the delivery of the excess of prisoners, our Government insisting upon the terms of the carel, which required the delivery of all prisoners on both sides within ten days where practicable, the excess to be on parole. Owing, however, to the large number held on each side, and suffering consequent upon their confinement, the Confederate Goverement has abated a partion of its just demands under the cartel, and offered to accept the proposal heretofore made by the enemy, viz : to exchange officer for officer and man for mar, leaving the excess, if any, in their hands until other captures were made. This last offer of our government. though made early in the month, has not yet been accepted, seeming to show a persistent purpose on the part of the enemy to refuse all offers of exchange, even upon terms offered by themselves. We understand the correspondence on this interesting subject addressed to the Federal Government, as well as the history of the efforts which have been made by our authorities to relieve the prisoners respectively held by the two Governments, will shortly a ppear.

A C MET COME -A correspondentt of the Caarleston Courier, has discovered what he supposes to be a comet. He observed it at about one o'clock, a. m., in the east, some twirty-five degrees above the horizon. He desires that observers look for it, and see if he be right in his conclusions as to its char-

Petersburg, Va., August 28rd 1864. Editors Confederate : - Being I send vou the casulies of Co. K., 15th N C. Reg't, commanded by Capt, J. P. Cross, is the battle of Sunday, August 21st., near Petersburg.

Killed - none; wounded, Sergt. J. H. Williams, bruised by shell in breast; privates David Koontz, in face, severely; Daniel S. Hartley, in hand, severely; R. H. Braswell, in arm severesly : W. G. Williams, jarred by explo-JAS. P. CROSS, sion of shell. Capt'u Co. K. 15:h., N. C. T.

Near Petersburg, Va , August, 22nd. 1864. Elitors Confederate: - Plass publish the ollowing list of casu alties in the 47th. N. C. Regt, in the fight near the Weldon railroad, on yesterday. P. A. PAGE, Serg'nt Maj. C. A-Wounded: Serg't W'in Chamblee, iu left arm; Corp'l W H Perry, neck, slight Co. B-Killed: Private W'in Minga; wounded, Private J R Strickland, side and head. Ce. E-Capt J H Norwood, (commanding Regiment) wounded in the side, slightly; Private J W Moonevham, contusion of left arm: J W Barlow, contusion of lett ackle; John A Sykes, in right wrist; Henry Bailey, contusion left arm; Wm H Terry, left knee.
Co. F - Wounded: J M Q Spencer, contu-

sion of right foot; Jame. Alford, in thumb. Co. G-Wounded: J J Bowden, in face: W H Perry, back and head, severa; Sidney Joyner, in hand.

Co H-Wounded: Joseph McGhee, left hip; Sergt H Johnson, left thigh. Co. I Killed: Sergt Woodly Beavers, private Sidney Medlin. Wounded: W J Massey, in back; Calvin Cope, both thighs, slight; J H Freeman, right leg; Heuderson Jackson, both legs amputated. Co. K-Killed: Private Luke Simpson. Wounded: M. D Bynnm, left ankle; A G

Sharp, right thigh Recaptiulation .- Killed, 3; wounded, 22.

RESIGNED.—The resignation of the following named officers of North Carolina Regiments have been accepted by the President : secret. They have, perhaps, concluded that Lt. Col A. M. Waddell, 3d Cavalry. Major Henry Harding, 61s Regiment. Lieut. Exum Lewis, 33 | Regiment

## WANTED.

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50.000 Damaged Cott n Rags. DEBSONS having the above named stock for sale will please call on the subscriber who is constantly in the market as Agent for the Neuse Paper Manufacturing Company.

W. H. CROW,

Raleigh, N. C.

# TELEGRAPHIC

BEPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION Entered ecording to act of Congress in the Year 1863, b. J. S. Tynashun, in the Ulerk's once of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

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## Northern News.

MOBILE, August 28 - A special dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Senatobia August 27th, says the Chicago Time has received Memphis papers to the 25th. The Washington correspondent of the Times

says the seige of Petersburg has been raised Grant has sacrifised thirty thousand men within less than 60 days. He began the seige with one handred and twenty thousand men, sent twenty. five thousand to protect Washington, leaving force before Petersburg of seventy-five thousand No more crowing over Mobile or Atlanta. Baltimere dispatch says the Confederates occupy Martinsburg and that Winohester has been evacuated. The Potomac fords are guarded Early's forces are estimated at fifty five thousand. Adam Johnson is advancing on Cumberland

with twelve hundred men. A party of diner,

troops were badly cut up below fort Donelson

Arms have been clandestinely carried into Indiana for the disloyalists. A Government stea mer, ha been captured and burned on White river. Memphis on the 23d Oas a scene of ter ribleer. citement. A report prevailed that Forrest, Dick Taylor and Loring were about attacking. The people were wild, running under the Bluff. The military took to boats. Another report was that Taylor was planting batteries on Arkansas shore The confusion increased—the military turned out

sons have been arrested for carrying news to For. All quiet at Mobile.

SECOND DESPATOR.] RICHMOND, Aug. 29 .- The Baltimore American admits that the 5th corps lost in the fights of Friday and Sunday, near Patersburg, 5,000 in killed, wounded and missin telegram from Harper's Ferry of the 25th says a reconnoissance was made on the morning of the 25th by a large coree of cavalry under Torbett, about a mile from

-the excitement lasted several hours. Many per-

The column encountered Breckinridge's corps. and some skirmishing ensued. The Rebel Gen. ral withdrew his command, having lost one han dred and fifty killed and we anded, including sereral staff officers. All the fords from Willia manat to Point of Rocks are well guarded.

TRIRD DISPATCH. RICHMOND, Aug. 29 .- Northern dates to vesterday are to hand. The Washington Chroni. cle gives an account of sharp fight on the 234, at Duffield's Station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Losses on both sides severe. At night fall Federals fell back to their original position. 'It is reported that the second Schofield's tor, p left Atlanta on the 16th, with fifteen days rations, for Macon. On the 20th Wheeler attacked, emtured, and killed the negro guard and three hudred white laborors at Stewart's Landing. A telegram from Nashville on the 24th, says matters at Atlanta are unchanged. The army engaged in advancing and strengthening the works. On the 19th, Major Gen. Dodge was shot in the head by a sharpshooter, and is since re-ported dead. Gen. Lightburn, of Logan's corps,

was wounded in the same way. A telegram from Washington contains a rumor that Lincoln has sent peace commissioners to Richmond, \ Frement declines to withdraw from the Presidential contest.

Forrest captured 250 prisoners at Memphis; his

forces occupied the city two hours, and during that time robbed the principal Hetels and board-Gold in New York 253.

From Mississippi and Mobile. OSYKA, Aug. 29.—The yaukees commenced falling back on Clinton to-day in the direction of Saton Rouge.

NOBILE, Aug. 28.—No change in affairs at his point to report

## Obituary.

Killed in action, on 19th day of May, 1864, pri rate Amasa J. NEWMAN, in the thirty-ninth year his age, member of Company B, 12th N. C. T. He joined the army on 1st of June, 1861. In pelled by the strongest impulses of patriotism, be quit his happy home, amid the tears of a loving wife and an innocent little boy of just seven summers, to share in his country's weal or wee participated in the campaign of '63, attending hi command on every march, however aiduous, and always to be found amongst the first and foreign in death's dread array. Compicuous for hisga-lantry on the memorable fields of Changellorsville and Gettysburg, unmoved by the din and roard battle, he was always prepared to give a word of cheer and a smile of comfort to the faint-hearts and sick. He bore himself with that same child tian courage that had characterized him in all the engagements of the present bloody campaign, at to the date of his death. Confident of his country ultimate success, he quietly submitted to ever hardship, heping soon to gain the goal for which we are struggling—the independence of our beloved country. As a companion, he was quiet gentle and unobtrusive; as a husband, devote and affectionate; as a father, kind and indulgent but alas! the "silver cord is loosed, and the go den bowl is broken." Like a true hero he with his feet to the foe and his face to the sun. May his distressed family be consoled by best assurances, that in surrendering his country flag, he raises on high that of Jesus', and nor rests in happier realess above.

A FRIEND. Aug. 25, 1864.

## WALTER HENRY MONTAGUE.

son of Dr. H. W. Montague, of Wake county, nember of the 1st N. C. Cavalry, fell a martyr to the cause of his country and his religion on the battle-field below Richmond, on the 16th August 1864, aged 26 years and thirteen days. He had but recently graduated at the University of his State, where he had, by his natural goodness of heart, his gentlemanly deportment and his chritian character gained the esteem of his instrutors and companions. When duty called him the battle field, he responded promptly and earliestly, and quickly earned the esteem and admiration of all with whom he became associated, but as a private and an officer. As to his soldier! qualities, it is sufficient to quote the language his Colonel: "Henry's gallant conduct had a tracted the admiration of the whole Regiment." Better than all; no more gallantly did he fighthis country's enemies, than he tought his spiritua enemies. For years past he practised the principles of that Religion which he died to maintain. Walter, thou hast done well. A short, happy, eventful, useful life, and triumphant death, well thine. Ere long, look from Heaven and see the country free and thy religion safe. Fond parents, were no server and the religion safe. weep no serrowing tears over the grave of the murdered but henored son. A FRIEND.

## New Advertisements.

Valuable Property for Sale. ON the 6th of September next, I will sell of Horses and Mules, among them 2 fine Stallions, 2 large Jacks. 2 large Jacks, several good Brood Mares, some blooded Colts, about 30 head of Cattle, including Work Oxen, Milch and dry Cattle of the Stock, 100 head of Sheep, crossed-with the Merine, and a good steck of Hogs. Also a large lot of Farming tools, embracing 4, 3. 2 and 1 hers plows, several Wagons, Wheat Reaper, Mering Machime 2 Corn Shellers, Hoes, Mattocks, Carpenters' Tools, &c., &c.

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